ELLICOTT CITY TIMES,
J. HARWOOD WATKINS,
J. THOMAS CLARK,
Editors and Proprietors.

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ELLICOTT CITY TIMES.

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JOB PRINTING,
Handbills, Circulars, Bill-Heads, Legal Forms, Cards, Tickets,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Plain & Fancy Job Work
Executed with Neatness and Dispatch and at the Lowest Rates.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ELLICOTT CITY.
OFFICE—At the office of "The Ellicott City Times," in the Town Hall.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
13 Law Buildings, Baltimore, Md.
March 9, '78-tf.

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ELLICOTT CITY, MD.
Office—Two Doors West of Leishear's Store.
Will prosecute claims for Pensions, Bounty, &c., and practice generally before the Departments in Washington.
Oct. 7, '76-tf.

JOHN WARFIELD,
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32 St. Paul Street, Baltimore.
Will be at Ellicott City on Orphans' Court days, the first and third Tuesdays of every month.
March 30, '78-tf.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 32 St. Paul St., Baltimore.
Practices in the Courts of Baltimore City and Howard and adjoining Counties.
Can be found at the Court House in Ellicott City, on the First and Third Tuesday of every month.
Dec. 12, '74-tf.

HENRY E. WOOTTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—Nearly opposite the Court House,
ELLICOTT CITY, MD.
Nov. 27, '69-1y.

EDWIN LINTHICUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office.—Nearly opposite the Court House,
ELLICOTT CITY, Md.
Nov. 27'69-1y.

WM. A. HAMMOND,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Can be found at the Court House, Ellicott City, on the First and Third Tuesday of each month.
OFFICE—29 St. Paul St., near Lexington, Baltimore.
July 27-'72-tf.

JOHN G. ROGERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Will practice in Howard, Anne Arundel and the adjoining counties.
Special attention given to Collections, and Remittances made promptly.
OFFICE—In the Court House, Ellicott City.
Jan 6, '72-1y.

ALEXANDER H. HOBBS,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 32 St. Paul St., Baltimore.
Attends all the Courts in Baltimore City and the Circuit Court for Howard County, and will be at the Court House in Ellicott City the First and Third Tuesday of every month—(Orphans' Court days).
Mar. 6-'75-1y.

C. IRVING DITTY,
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Practices in all the Courts of the State; in the U. S. Courts, in Admiralty and Bankruptcy.
Particular attention given to collection of Mercantile Claims in the lower counties of Maryland.
Jan. 29, '70-1y.

T. R. CLENDINEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 82 W. Fayette street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
March 2, '78 1y.

DR. SAMUEL A. KEENE,
ELLICOTT CITY, MD.
Having permanently located himself at Ellicott City is prepared to practice his profession in this City and County.
He may be found at his place of business at all hours, except when professionally engaged. Night calls promptly attended to.
Oct. 3, 69-tf.

DR. JOHN M. B. ROGERS,
(LATE OF BALTIMORE).
Having located at Clarksville for the practice of medicine, respectfully offers his professional services to the community.
May 18, '78-tf.

DR. RICHARD C. HAMMOND
Offers his professional services to the public.
OFFICE—At Pine Orchard, Frederick Turnpike, Howard County.
March 16, '78-tf.

DR. JAMES E. SHREEVE,
DENTIST,
(Graduate of Baltimore College of Dental Surgery).
Having bought out the good will of Dr. E. Crabbe, I tender my professional services to his patrons and the public generally at the office formerly occupied by him,
MAIN STREET,
Three doors below Leishear's Store.
April 21, '77-1y.

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON,
LAND SURVEYOR,
Office—At the Court House, Ellicott City.
Oct. 12, '78-1y.

JAMES L. MATHEWS,
AGENT FOR THE
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
ANNE ARUNDEL AND HOWARD COUNTIES.
OFFICE—One door west of T. H. Hunt's Store, Ellicott City.
Feb. 16, '78 tf.

WILLIAM B. PETER,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Real Estate and Collection Agency, and
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,
ELLICOTT CITY, MD.
Estates attended to; Rents and Bills Collected Money procured on Securities. Purchases and Sales of City and Country Property effected. Property Leased. Money Invested in Ground Rents, Mortgages, &c., &c., &c., Free of Charge. All kinds of Property Insured at Lowest Rates.
MONEY TO LOAN, at Low rates, on first class Securities, in sums from $1,000 to $40,000.
June 24, '71-tf.

BLACKBURN'S BLAST.

The Brilliant Speech he Made at Detroit.

A Terrible Arraignment of the Radical Party—What the Democrats Have Done for the Country, and What They Intend to Do—An Unanswerable Argument.

Hon. Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, in the course of his brilliant campaign tour through the country, fulfilled an appointment at Detroit last Thursday week, where he delivered one of the finest speeches ever heard in that city. For earnest eloquence and convincing logic it will rank high among the best efforts of the year. The address was in substance as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens:

I am not before you either to vindicate or to apologize for the record that lies behind me. I am here to satisfy myself in this vast crowd, by which I am confronted, that here, upon the verge of your northern inland seas, as well as among the swamps of the South, the political creed of which I come as an humble apostle finds its devotees and votaries throughout the length and breadth of this broad land. I am here, and the welcome that you give me and the generous treatment that you extend to me prove conclusively and irrefutably that the past is indeed behind us; that the war is over and the issues that it gave birth to have been buried in the trenches that cover the forms of our martyred dead. Peace supreme reigns within our borders. Harmony is indeed at last restored; nor is it disturbed save now and then when the human ghoul, disturbed in its natural repose, feeding and fattening upon the putrid issues of twelve long years, turns to snarl at the harmony that blesses those people and the returning sympathies that are being enkindled without regard to its sections. My friends, the issues of the war are gone.

A DEAD ISSUE.

The southern issue no longer divides the people of this land. The negro issue, thank God, is dead, eliminated from the arena of politics. [Applause.] It can no longer disturb or distract your counsels. The issues that are to-day demanding your attention are issues of the future. He is a miserable, wretched dreamer that will turn his head backward from his shoulders to call up the melancholy memories that cluster about that gloomy period of our country's history, and refuses to give his attention to this vital question that is before us at present. We have enough to do to meet the questions by which we are daily confronted.

THE TWO GREAT POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

We find before us here two great political organizations claiming the confidence, and asking for the suffrage of this people. We find here and there, scattered throughout the land, spasmodic efforts being made to organize still another third political party. I will deal with that effort as I pass by, prefacing my remarks with the assertion and prediction that it is to be discovered soon that there is not room enough upon the continent for that third party to stand. [Great applause.] Between these two organizations, the Republican and Democratic, my fellow-countrymen, you must of necessity make your election, and it is in the interests of the Democratic party that I have come to appeal to you.

Make what efforts at distraction you may, waste your votes or your power, if you please, in these attempts to build up defective organizations where you may, there is not an unbiased mind within sound of my voice that does not know to-night that the immediate future of this people is to be entrusted either to Republican or Democratic hands. That is the issue upon which you are to pass. Both these organizations have records. It is not becoming in any man to mis-state the facts or to seek by prejudice, or even by concealment, to secure a verdict to which an honest, impartial man cannot honestly lend his support.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY RESPONSIBLE.

I ask you to take the records and scan them closely. Remember that the party now in power has held control of the destinies of your country for eighteen years gone by. Remember that from 1861 down to 1876 every branch of the co-ordinate Government and every department of the Government of this country has been in Republican hands. Not a law has been passed since the date first named under Democratic authority. No statute has been enacted by that party, and consequently no responsibility can rest upon it, for it has not been permitted to assume a single obligation that belongs to the conduct of government. Take the condition of your country as the Republican party found it when they entered into power; take it at the conclusion of the war which followed, which followed closely upon the heels of their party's assumption of the reins of government, and contrast in with what you find this day. Take any period you choose from the time I have mentioned until now, and run out the comparison, and tell me what you find; whether what you find around you is satisfactory to you, and extracts from you a judgment of commendation. Will you undertake to explain to me the universal decay of trade? The destruction of confidence in commercial circles? The overwhelming bankruptcy and financial distress that envelop the land as we find it now? The official data gives you 9,600 bankruptcies for the present year. The history of your country fails to furnish that many in any five preceding years. We are forced to face the established proof which shows that $200,000,000 of money is represented in the failures which have occurred since the 1st of January last. We see a trade that has been blotted out, a commerce that has been dissipated. We see a confidence not only shaken, but absolutely lost. We see financial suspicion taking the place of credit; prosperity supplanted by bankruptcy. We see the land covered in its every section, from Maine to Florida, and from ocean to ocean, with armed men, a thing hitherto unknown in American history. Tramps by the hundreds of thousands are thronging your cities and threading your highways.

Wastage everywhere. Poverty and distress gather about the hearthstones of thousands of your citizens. Enforced idleness the lot of many of those men, as patriotic, as honest as you or I. Will you undertake to assign to him a cause for all this? There must be a reason somewhere. Will you say to him that it is chargeable to want of kindness of the great Creator, and that He has withheld from you the rain and the season that is needed to bless the labors of the husbandman with fruitage? If you do, the truth refutes that answer. You have never been blessed with more bountiful seasons. Seed-time and harvest have come with each returning year, with the utmost regularity. Will you undertake to charge it upon mother earth, or say that she has ever withheld her crops, and that the labor and toil of the husbandman has been spent in vain? You dare not, for the truth will not warrant the assertion. I undertake to affirm, upon statistical reports, that never in your former history have you been blessed with heavier crops than you have had for the last five years. The earth, in the exercise of a prodigality and liberality hitherto unknown, has opened its very caverns and its bowels and turned out to the industry and toil of the miners its noble wealth of metals and minerals. Will you undertake to charge it again to your laborer? Will you say that the rigid muscle of his arm has become relaxed—that his heart has been less stout or he less efficient than in days gone by? You dare not, for the truth will not support it. Throughout your land the hundreds and thousands of unemployed men, that are roaming over the surface, are to-day and to night begging, not for bread, but for the labor by which to earn it. [Applause]. It cannot be the laborer's fault, it could not be although he willed it so; the sad face of the suffering wife, the feeble, plaintive pleading of the hungry child would drive him to his toil whether he would or not. But there is no employment to be had. It is affirmed that to-night there are more than a half of one hundred thousand men in the great metropolis of this free Republic that are starving with idle hands in empty pockets, around their desolate hearth-stones discussing with their wives and little ones the terrible prospect of starvation. An answer has been found; what explanation can human ingenuity suggest? I dare to affirm that there is but one response. This poverty, this shrinking of business, this destruction of confidence, this commercial paralysis and death of trade is attributable to nothing save it be the unwise, the unwarranted and arbitrary interference of the Federal Congress with the financial affairs of this people. [Applause].

THE FINANCIAL LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican party has had the control for eighteen years of this Government. In scanning its history for that time, it becomes us, as honest men, if there be good in that record to give the party credit for it. But we have also, as honest men, as we scan it, if there be evil in that record to hold that party responsible for it. It shouldered that responsibility upon its assumption of power; let it stand the test in the calcium light that an intelligent and honest people will turn upon its doings. I do undertake to assert, and I do it in the face and on the strength of the recorded history of our country, that, from the day of its advent into power until now, its course upon every financial question has tended directly to the conferring of special privileges upon certain sections and certain classes, detrimental and destructive to every interest of all other sections and all other classes. [Applause.] In 1862 that party passed a bill through a Republican Congress, more than two thirds partisan in its structure, by the provisions of which under one of its sections the five-twenty bonds of this land were issued. Under the provisions of another section of the same bill the legal tender greenback was issued. By the provisions of that law that legal tender greenback was made a legal tender for all public or private debts, except it be the interest upon the public debt and import duties. When that bill was enacted it was the first time in the history of this land that any political power had undertaken, by legal enactment, to create and establish two different classes and descriptions of currency in this country or coin of different values. It said by the passage of that bill that a depreciated currency bearing upon its face the imprint of its inferiority, declared to be comparatively valueless by the Government that uttered it, was good enough to pay the laborer that toils in your fields from sun to sun. It was good enough to proffer in payment of the services of your miner that delved in the bowels of the earth for a scanty subsistence for wife and children; it was good enough to cancel all private obligations between individual citizens; it was good enough to pay the widow and the orphan child of the soldier who gave his blood and life upon the battle fields of his country [applause]—but it was not good enough to find its way into the silk-lined pocket of the holder of the bond. [Great applause.] He who was to receive the money that was coined from the sweat and blood of the laboring and producing classes of this country was sheltered and shielded from the reception of the worthless trash.

When that was done, it put a stigma upon the currency of this Government, as I believe in the face of the Constitution of the land, which it thrust upon the people as a legal tender for their obligations. It was not, I beg you to remember, if there be any among you who are not enamored by the greenback currency, a Democratic currency. It was issued and uttered by a Congress more than two-thirds Republican. The bill received the approval of a Republican President, and it became a law during Republican rule. A test case was made and carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, in which the unconstitutionality of the issue of this legal tender money was asserted, and the court of last resort upon this continent, the Supreme Court itself, decided against the constitutionality of the issue. What then? A Republican Congress set to work and they re-organized and packed the Supreme Court of the United States, as a pettifogging lawyer would pack the jury in a police court for the acquittal of a criminal, in order that that decision might be reversed, and that this depreciated currency be made the medium of exchange under legal authority. But, my friends, that was not all. Under the provisions of that bill, whilst the interest upon those 5 20 bonds, which represented $1,600,000,000 of the bonded debt of this country, was to be paid in coin, the principal of the bond itself was to be paid in currency. Seven years went by, from 1862 to 1869, seven years after that contract had been fully executed, seven years after these bonds had passed into the hands of the purchaser, and then it was that, not content with the discrimination as to the payment of that interest, the holders of these securities demanded of a Republican Congress the passage of another bill, which declared that the principal of that bond, as well as its interest, should be paid in coin. It was passed, and in the passage of that act no man will be bold enough to deny, that without consideration to support it, either in law, in equity, in conscience or in good morals, that Republican Congress which enacted it put into the pockets of the bondholder five hundred and eighteen millions of money that never belonged to him, and a debt upon the back of the tax payer of this land of five hundred and eighteen millions of money that he never owed. [Great applause.]

In the meantime, the aggregate wealth of the East has been exempt from every species of taxation. An income law had been passed, and it seemed to have been passed by accident or mistake, for immediately upon discovering its operation, and as soon as it was ascertained that the operation of that income tax would force the aggregate wealth of the country to bear something like its just proportion of the burdens of the Government, upon its demand that law was repealed. But the aggregate wealth represented by the securities of the Government had been exempt from every species of taxation. The holders of these securities did not then, have not since and do not now contribute one dollar to the support of your National, your state or your municipal government. [Applause.] Not a single cent of taxation has he paid or does he pay to build up public roads or maintain your public schools. They had gone over into a sacred fund upon which the tax-gather was not allowed to lay his sacrilegious hands. But that was not all. They passed what was known as the demonetizing silver bill, by which they struck down the only coin of the land. In whose interest, I beg you to tell me, was that law enacted? Silver had been a coin on an exact equality with gold from the foundation of your government. The very day that that bill of 1869 was passed, making the principal of the bond payable in coin, silver was as much coin as gold, and commanded a higher premium in the money markets of your country. The Government of the United States is the producer of nearly sixty-two per cent. of all the silver products of the world. England is the producer of more than fifty per cent. of the gold product of the world. We had the right to pay these bonds originally in currency; after the repudiation of that right we still retained the right to pay them either in gold or silver. But the great bonanzas of the Northwest were being discovered. It was plain to every one that by reason of this influx of silver metal it was to depreciate compared with gold. It was surely not to the interests of this Government that the metal she commanded and controlled should be stricken down and she be denied the right to cancel her debts in it. It was surely to the benefit and advantage of nobody except the holder of the obligation that the gold was left as the sole representative of value; but it was done, and the advantage was received.

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

After that, when this country had not yet recovered from the throes of its severest financial panic, close upon the heels of the disastrous year of 1873, you saw them selecting the most inopportune of all inopportune times to declare, not that this government would redeem its currency by the payment of coin—I make it that there was not a man within this land who ever doubted that—but declared that upon a given day and at a fixed time, every atom of paper currency in circulation amongst our people should be redeemable in gold. It may be said that there are those of my party, who, as the term and appearances are construed, are harder-moneyed men than I; I have no concealments to make from the people of this or any other section; I am just this hard-moneyed and no harder—I do not want this country filled with an irredeemable surplus quantity of depreciated paper. [Applause.] I do not want one dollar of the circulating medium in paper amongst my people that is not an exact and equal value with anybody's gold. [Great applause.] But I do want, in bringing about that equity, no forced contraction, no forced resumption, no effort upon the part of the Government itself to dishonor its own currency by refusing to receive it for its own debts. [Long and continued applause.]

I say that it is not fair; I say that it is not manly, nor is it honest for any man to denounce a currency because it fails to represent a gold standard in value, when the very government that put it into existence has sunk upon its frontlet its print or depreciation. I say more, there never has been a time in the last four years since that forced resumption bill was passed in 1875, declaring that in 1879, upon the 1st of January, this Government would resume specie payment—I say that without resorting to forced resumption or forced contraction, which follows as a consequence—but it was in the power of the Republican party, then in possession of this Government, to have restored that legal tender to par with gold. If the Government had taken its own brand off it, if the Government had said to the foreign importing merchants, I am ready to receive for my dues the money that I force my citizens to take for their obligations, that I force my laborer to receive for his toil, that I force the widow and child of my soldier to take for the husband and father's blood, there never would have been any necessity either for contraction or resumption. [Long and continued applause.]

Here we have the financial history of the parties. Measure its purposes by its results. These things could not have happened by accident. It was the product of design. Tell me if you may where is to be found the section in your country, from your lakes to the gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard, find me, if you can, the spot where, within the last five years, the value of your property, real or personal, has not shrunken from 30 to 60 per cent. Your resources, with which your debts are to be canceled, have been cut in half and one-half destroyed; and the debt in the meantime has not been paid, but has been enhanced and increased. In the suffering that has overtaken your people in the absence of that trade that used to whiten the oceans of the earth; in the crumbling fortunes that dot its pathway, you may mark the track of the party that is in power; you may read it on the brows of strong men; in the tears of suffering women, and in the heartfelt pleadings of hungry childhood, and you may hear it re-echoed in the fierce mutterings of the labor strikes, and in those social upheavals that in the last eighteen months have rung with such volumes through the streets of our great cities. [Applause.]

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S RECORD WRONG.

Its record is wrong, and it is for you, as understanding men, to determine whether a continuation of its rule tends the promotion of your interests. But that is not the worst of it; that is not the only count in the indictment on which this party is on trial. It never did one single act during the war of which I complain, or had any right to complain. Your own people here may cavil and except to that part of the record. It is not manly to complain, nor is it the part of courage to whine. The result of the war we accepted. The South presents no grievance against the Republican party that is not held in common with every state and every section, and that only upon the record that has survived since the conclusion of the war. [Applause.] After its conclusion its solemn faith was plighted and its sacred promises were given. We were told that the Union was restored, that each of the Southern states that had gone into the rebellion and had surrendered was to resume its place in that grand sisterhood of commonwealths; and yet, by processes of reconstruction surpassing in merciless cruelty any serfdom ever organized by Russian czar, we saw this very organization, with its faith yet freshly plighted to the people, with sacrilegious hands strike down from their proud place eleven of the brightest jewels that ever glittered in the coronet of empire. [Applause.] I will not seek to arouse your sympathies by painting faintly a picture of the degradation to which that section was reduced by the infliction of the Government, the like of which no civilized people have ever been called upon to bear. Egypt knew what it was to suffer from the plagues of frogs, flies and serpents, but no Egyptian ever dreamed of the curse of carpet-baggers who ruled the house. [Laughter and applause.] Pharoah refused to depart, and all these several curses and afflictions that the great God sent upon him failed to accomplish that purpose or change his stony heart, and it was only when the curse went forth requiring the life of the first-born male of every household—it was only when the cord of humanity was snapped and affection was touched through its tenderest channels that the Divine will was complied with and the exit was made. But if the great God had seen fit, and I speak it with all reverence, to send all his initial curse upon that Egyptian land just one single cargo of the kind the North furnishes in the shape of robbers instead of rulers to the Southern states, the children of Israel would never have been detained one single hour. [Laughter and applause.] But that is our misfortune. Thank God it is ended at last, and the thing with which the people of the North have been so long threatened has been at last achieved. That solid South, of which the violent flutterers of the bloody shirt have told us so much and for so long, has at last presented its consolidated front, and behold it is harmless and peaceful. From the banks of the Ohio and the Potomac to the gulf shores upon the South, there is not to be found a commonwealth to-day over the dome of whose capital the free flag of Democracy is not floating; and yet, with a solid South, what harm has come to any body? Southern outrages have ceased, and no man, whether he be a Democrat or Republican, white man or black man, has ever presented a grievance or made a charge of inequality of freedom, of proscription or outrage, since Hampton went to the capitol of Carolina or Nicholls into the state house of Louisiana. [Tremendous cheering.]

REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.

But the Republican party did not content itself with that one breach of faith. It promised to us an honest and economic administration of the Government. I ask you to answer for me how it kept that pledge. The official reports of the Secretary of the Treasury show that ten years of Republican peace rule, beginning in 1866 and ending in 1875, when they ceased to hold absolute control—for the Democracy had swept back into power in the Lower House of Congress—those ten years of Republican peace rule, beginning eighteen months after the conclusion of the war, cost this Government, according to official data, twenty-two millions of money more than it had cost to run this Government from the year 1789 down to 1861, exclusive of pensions, exclusive of the amount of interest on the principal of the public debt; the next ordinary expense of the Government for ten years of Republican peace rule was twenty-two millions more than for seventy-three years of Whig and Democratic rule. The official reports from the Secretary of the Treasury show you to-day that it is costing in round numbers three times as much to carry on the affairs of the Government as it did cost in the most extravagant year of either Whig or Democratic power.

DEMOCRATIC SAVINGS.

That is not all. Since 1875 you have had a Democratic House of Congress. Wince as they will under it, the facts stand patent to the world that by reason of the extortions and exactions levied by that Democratic House upon a protesting Republican Senate, more than fifty millions of money have been saved to the people in their expenditures within the last three years. [Great applause.]

REPUBLICAN CORRUPTION.

But if they fail to keep their promise in giving us an economic administration, you may ask if they fared any better in giving us an honest one. Let the roll of the long list of names that cluster around the Administration of Gen. Grant, during the eight years of power, answer that interrogatory. With the history of your Belknaps, and your Robesons, and your Babcocks, and your Tom Murphys, and Jim Caseys, and Boss Shepherds, all fresh in memory, let us answer for ourselves whether that promise was redeemed.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

But Gen. Grant said that during the war civil service reform had suffered in many regards almost irreparable injury; that outrageous practices had prevailed and vicious systems had grown up that needed to be corrected, and he promised us a reform of the civil service. He appointed a commission to do the work, and made George William Curtis, of New York, president of that commission. They went to work to reduce the number of Federal office-holders, to strike down the useless super-numerary employes, and they accomplished it with a vim by reducing the number from 61,000, where it was when he became President, up to 102,000, where it is to-night. [Laughter.] But when he went out of power he was followed by one of his own party as a successor. How that was accomplished, or by what process of alchemy it was brought about, it is not for me to tell you. But his successor is there in the White House to-day, discharging, or proposing to discharge, the executive duties of that mansion, and when he came in he took up the promise and refrain of his predecessor exactly where it had been left. He said he intended to give us a reform of the civil service. He told us that no more assessments of office-holders should be made for campaign purposes. I defy you to find one single holder of one of those 102,000 offices in this land to-day, great or humble, high or low, whether he receives a princely salary or a pittance, that has not been forced by assessment to contribute to the Republican campaign, even in this very contest. He told us that Federal officeholders should no longer take part in political caucusses or political campaigns. You cannot name to me a single member of Mr. Hayes' Cabinet that has not already been upon the hustings in this very canvass, making speeches for the Republican party. He set the example himself. He abandoned the scene of his duties, and he swung around the Western circle, from Washington to the extreme Northwest and back again to the Alleghany chain, making very inferior speeches for his party, from the platform of his car, at every flag station that he reached.

But he told us more than that. He said that in reforming this civil service the party service rendered by men should constitute no passport to appointment. He said he would go back to that old honest Jeffersonian rule that integrity, capacity and honesty should alone constitute eligibility to appointment. He has kept that promise just as he kept the others, just as the Republican party has kept all its pledges.

REWARDING THE PERPETRATORS OF FRAUD.

I have in my hand a list made out, as long as the moral law ever ought to have been, from the records of the official departments of this Government at Washington, and it lacks ever so much of being a complete list, but it contains the name of fifty-seven; it tells you that each and every one of them has been appointed to official office by Mr. Hayes, and confirmed by a Republican Senate; it tells you the office that each one of them holds; it tells you the salary that each one of them draws, and I defy the man that lives to find me the name of a single one of those fifty-seven men that is not this night under indictment, on trial before the bar of public opinion, for having been engaged in manipulating returning boards, forging affidavits and stealing the electoral votes for Florida and Louisiana. [Loud applause.]

But we are told that this immaculate Executive was possessed of no guilty knowledge of the fraud by which he was elevated into power. I do not charge it, because I have not the proof to substantiate it, but I do say that if Mr. Hayes was innocent of the work that his conspirators were doing for him; if he was in blissful ignorance of the machinations that were running through the brain of Detroit's contribution to American statesmanship [great cheering and laughter]; if he was ignorant of the plans and schemes of that man, who is justly regarded as pre-eminent in having advanced political jugglery to the plane of a science [renewed laughter], then it is the most singular coincidence that modern history records that here are to be found the names of every man, high and low, that was engaged in that disreputable performance of which Mr. Hayes, in the judgment of the conservative sentiment of this country, without regard to politics, has become the beneficiary, that each and every one of them has made his demand for payment for his services, and not one has been refused.

Anticipating the return of the Senate to our hands you did, in 1876, demonstrate to the world the Democratic power to carry the contest in this land, when the sun went down on the 7th of November in that year, by a majority of all the electoral votes fairly counted; by a majority of all the states in this Union; by a majority of a quarter of million of the votes of the people of this land, by a white majority of a million and a half of the citizens North and South the popular verdict was rendered that called Democracy back to its birthright and to its heritage. [Great applause.] You delivered to us a title to the Presidency, indefeasible and perfect. It was lost, lost by a twist of the wrist unknown to honest men. That party, with its record clinging to it, convicted before mankind of the theft of the Presidency, of having outraged the American people and robbed them of their right to select their own rulers, is forced once more, before an intelligent people in an open, fair and manly contest that we are making, to defend its record and protect itself from your verdict of condemnation.

NO DANGER FROM THE THIRD PARTY.

My countrymen, there is no danger of that disturbance which was thought would be occasioned by the entrance of a new party. If there is a man in this room apprehensive of trouble from the introduction or intervention of what is known as the Greenback party, let him bury his fears clear out of sight, for the elections in Ohio and Indiana last Tuesday one week ago buried that party. In the State of Indiana you saw that organization contesting each and every one of the thirteen Congressional districts, but it elected one man, and he a nominee of of the Democratic convention as well as the Greenback convention. In the state of Ohio, the great empire, pivot state of the West, that contest was made sharp and plain by the Nationalists or Greenbackers in each and all its twenty Congressional districts, and they have not elected one single solitary man. It is utterly impossible that they should hold the balance of power. The complexion and the political status of the next House of Congress was settled in Indiana and Ohio last Tuesday a week ago as completely and as fully as it will be after the fifth of November next. The Democratic party will hold an absolute and positive majority over Republicans, Nationalists and Greenbackers combined. [Great applause.]

NO NECESSITY FOR THE NEW PARTY.

But, my friends, I would like to ask what necessity does there exist in this country for the organization of a new party? Is there a current issue in politics upon which Republicanism and Democracy are not as fairly divided to-day as it is possible for parties to be? Is there any standing room left between them? If there is, it must be because the one is driving forward with lightning speed to centralized power and the other moving with equal rapidity toward communism and toward anarchy. If there be anything of this power at all, if it specially accomplished anything, it must be by prevailing in that direction which culminated in blood in every country in which it ever found a foothold.

If the Greenback party means anything, it means an absolute subversion and revolutionizing of not only the political system of the land but the social system and property rights as well. If that be its dire purpose, then I will thank God that the Democracy is still left in the full tide of its power to stand as she ever stood, the conservative agency in American politics, rearing her magnificent proportions between extreme and contending factions.

THE MISSION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Let it be our proud mission, like the lofty Cordilleras that stretch along your narrow isthmus, to beat back from their rocky sides to the dashing of either ocean. It is her mission to accomplish the recognition of the rights and liberties and to restore the prosperity of the people of this land. She has ever been the conservative elements in your political history. She has ever been friend of the friendless. Tell me in the days that have gone by, when proscription and persecution were raging over your land, when the hydra-headed monster appeared among you that sought to strike down and fasten a brand of inferiority upon every one born the victim of foreign despotism, when it was declared that he who from choice rather than by accident became the citizen of this great and free Republic should hold no prerogative and enjoy no rights, when the thrifty German sought our shore, and the Irish exile, tired of his persecution and weary of his suffering, gathered his wife and little ones about him and stood upon the deck of the out bound vessel and watched with tear-dimmed eyes the fast receding shore around which clustered the fondest memories of childhood and of home, tell me what it is that buoyed him up in his reverance of ties of kindred and of birth? It was because he knew that across the broad Atlantic there was to be found a beautiful land where the broad Catholic principles of a true Democracy would flourish, where each and every citizen was made the equal of his fellow, and it was beneath the broad ægis of Democracy that he found shelter

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